L2: Entry 39 of 48 File: USPT Mar 9, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5192747 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Anticoagulant peptides

Brief Summary Text (69):
The term "lipophilic amino acid" includes Tyr, Phe, Leu, Met, Nle, Ile, Val, and Pro. Further, the term "imino acids" is meant to include all N-alkyl amino acids. Examples of imino acids would be N-methyl phenylalanine (NMePhe), N-methyl phenylglycine (NMePgl), 2,4-dihydroproline (3,4-dihydroPro), p-aminophenyl butyric acid (Pba), sarcosine (Sar), and Proline (Pro), pipecolate (Pip). The expression "a peptide containing from 1-11 residues of any amino acid" is meant to reflect that addition of amino acids to either the amino or carboxy terminal of the core amino acids (A.sub.2 -A.sub.9) encompase the core structure with its intrinsic activity.

L2: Entry 28 of 48 File: USPT Oct 26, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5972883 A
TITLE: Method for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases by administering VIP, an analogue, fragment or a conjugate thereof

Brief Summary Text (28):
X.sup.1, X.sup.2 and X.sup.3 are preferably lipophilic amino acid residues represented by leucine, isoleucinc, norneucine, valine, tryptophan, phenylalanine, methionine, octahydroindole-2-carboxylic acid (oic), cyclohexylglycine (chg) and cyclopentylglycine (cpg).

L2: Entry 29 of 48 File: USPT Feb 23, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5874086 A
TITLE: Synthesis and use for the treatment of osteoporosis

Detailed Description Text (7):
"Lipophilic amino acid (Laa)" refers to an uncharged, aliphatic or aromatic amino acid, such as isoleucine, leucine, methionine, phenylalanine, tryptophan, tyrosine, valine, and their homologs.

Detailed Description Text (23):
Alanine may be substituted for either hydrophilic or lipophilic amino acids, since Ala can reside readily on either face of an amphipathic .alpha.-helix, although Ala.sub.10 does not form an amphipathic .alpha.-helix. Generally, proline, cysteine, and tyrosine are not used; however, their presence and other random errors in the sequence may be tolerated, e.g. a hydrophilic residue on the lipophilic face, as long as the remaining amino acids in the segment substantially conform to the hydrophilic face--lipophilic face division. A convenient method for determining if a sequence is sufficiently amphipathic to be a sequence of this invention is to calculate the mean hydrophobic moment, as defined above. If the peak mean moment per residue at 100.degree..+-.20.degree. exceeds about 0.20, then the sequence will form an amphipathic helix and is a sequence of this invention.

L15: Entry 6 of 15 File: PGPB Jul 31, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030141260 A1
TITLE: Oxygen-enhanced pathogen inactivation

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0084] To prevent damage to cellular blood components or other desired biologically-active components of the fluid, a lipophilic antioxidant may also be added to said fluid in an amount effective to substantially prevent damage to desired biological components of said fluid (not including pathogenic microorganisms). The lipophilic moieties of the antioxidant target it to platelet cell walls to aid in protection of cells. Addition of such lipophilic antioxidants to the system does not adversely affect pathogen inactivation. Suitable lipophilic antioxidants include cysteine derivatives such as N-acetyl-L-cysteine, N-acetyl-D-cysteine (NAC), glutathione (GSH), L-cysteine, as well as butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA), nordihydroguaiaretic acid (NDGA), dithiocarbamates, lipoic acid, and Vitamin E, vitamin E derivatives such as vitamin E succinate, ascorbate, and preferably Vitamin E. The lipophilic antioxidant should be present in the fluid in an amount sufficient to be available for all cells to be protected, but not so much as to become insoluble or interfere with viability of cellular biological components being decontaminated or otherwise interfere with the process of this invention. Preferably, the lipophilic antioxidant is present in the fluid in an amount between about 0.25 mg/ml and about 2 mg/ml, more preferably between about 0.5 mg/ml and about 1 mg/ml.

CLAIMS:

26. The method of claim 25 wherein said lipophilic antioxidant is selected from the group consisting of cysteine derivatives N-acetyl-L-cysteine, N-acetyl-D-cysteine (NAC), glutathione (GSH) L-cysteine; butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA), nordihydroguaiaretic acid (NDGA), dithiocarbamates, lipoic acid, and Vitamin E, vitamin E derivatives, dithiocarbamates, and alpha-lipoic acid.

53. The composition of claim 40 wherein said lipophilic antioxidant is selected from the group consisting of cysteine derivatives N-acetyl-L-cysteine, N-acetyl-D-cysteine (NAC), glutathione (GSH) L-cysteine; butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA), nordihydroguaiaretic acid (NDGA), dithiocarbamates, lipoic acid, and Vitamin E, vitamin E derivatives, dithiocarbamates, and alpha-lipoic acid.